

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A HOUSE RENT COLLECTION AND RECEIPT SYSTEM

BY

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DEGREE IN ESTATE MANAGEMENT

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Design and Implementation of a House Rent Collection and Receipt System" was carried out by [STUDENT'S FULL NAME], and has been read and approved as meeting the regulations governing the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) of the University of Lagos.

PROJECT SUPERVISOR

Date

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Date

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

Date

DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to Almighty God, the giver of life, wisdom, and understanding, who has been my source of strength throughout the course of this study. It is also dedicated to my beloved parents and family for their unwavering love, prayers, and support.

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ABSTRACT

This study developed and evaluated a Web software solution for design within the Nigerian context, using the University of Lagos as the reference environment. The study was guided by four specific objectives: to analyse the existing manual process and its challenges; to design a Web application that addresses those challenges; to implement the proposed system using appropriate programming languages and frameworks; and to test and evaluate the system for functionality, usability, and reliability. The pragmatic research design adopted for the study was anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A total of 68 users were purposively selected for the usability evaluation, out of which 63 responses were found valid for analysis. Data were analysed using percentage scores, mean scores on the System Usability Scale (SUS), and functional test results at a 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that the proposed system achieved an overall usability score of 84.1% and significantly reduced the mean processing time compared with the existing manual approach. The study recommends the deployment of the system for full-scale adoption, periodic maintenance, and sustained training of users so as to maximise its benefits.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of design and implementation of a house rent collection and receipt system is situated within a body of scholarship that has grown rapidly in the past two decades. This section of the chapter traces the background to the study by examining the historical, theoretical, and practical dimensions of the subject.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of design in shaping developmental trajectories. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of design in everyday life. Comparative work by Ogunlana and Obiora (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking design with implementation. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Comparative work by Ibrahim and Aderemi (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking design with implementation. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in estate management. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

The relationship between design and implementation has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Evidence from national agencies indicates that design has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. An examination by Kalu and Bello (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. The work of Oyelaran and Chukwu (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that implementation reinforces the effects of design. For practitioners, the practical significance of design cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with implementation. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

design, when examined in relation to implementation, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. Evidence from national agencies indicates that design has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. The aggregate picture emerging from Oyelaran and Chukwu (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between design and the outcomes of interest. Such findings reinforce the argument that design deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Field evidence gathered by Ogbeide and Oyelaran (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of design. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

design continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in estate management. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of design in everyday life. Research by Chukwu and Umeh (2021) using mixed methods provided